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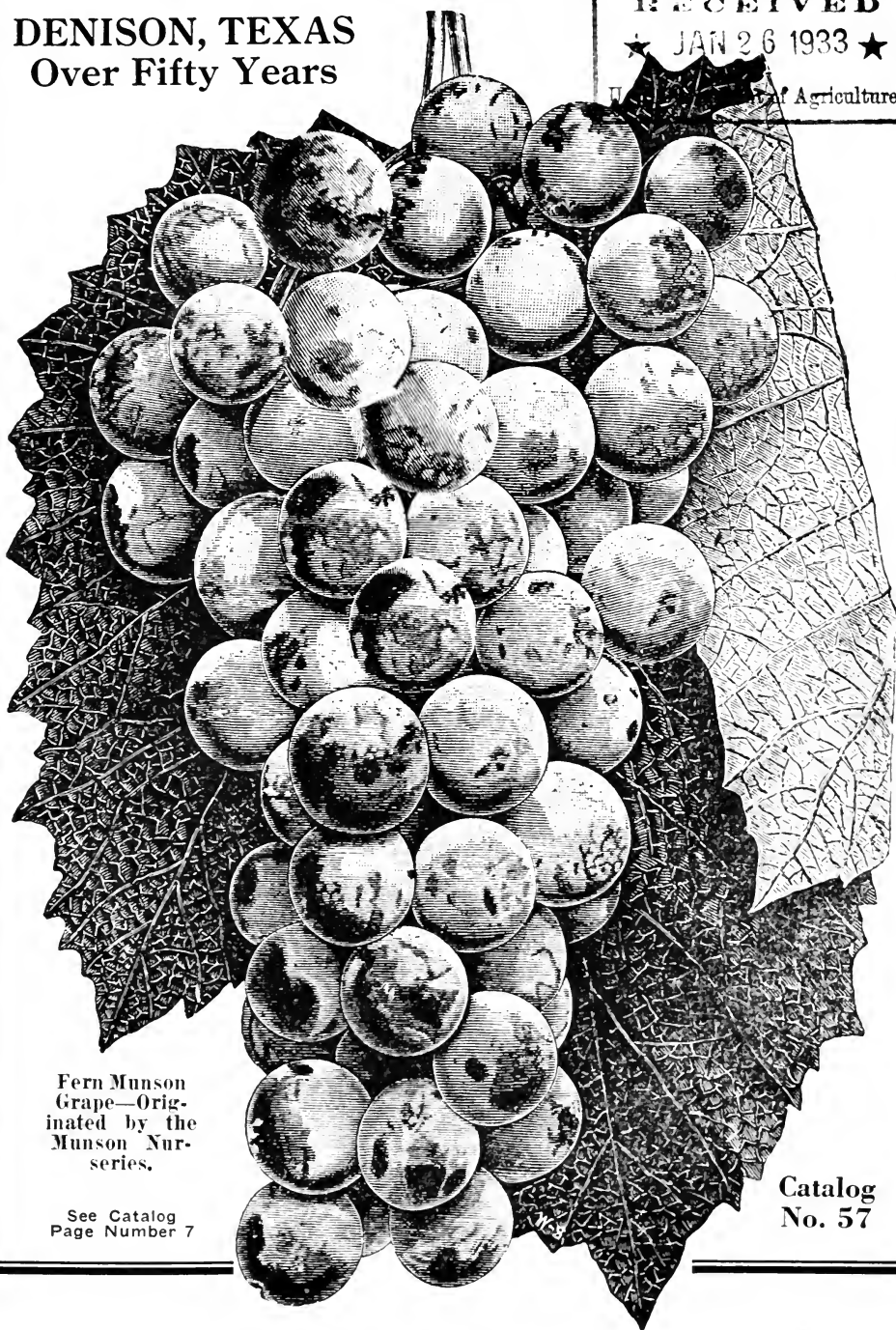
The **MUNSON** **NURSERIES**

DENISON, TEXAS
Over Fifty Years

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U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE.



Fern Munson
Grape—Orig-
inated by the
Munson Nur-
series,

See Catalog
Page Number 7

Catalog
No. 57

Fifty-five Years of Nursery Service

For more than half a century The Munson Nurseries have been growing first-class nursery stock. We are known by thousands of customers for shipping first quality stock, true to name, and for dependable service and square dealings. Many of our customers have bought from us regularly for more than a generation—in fact, most of our orders are shipped to customers whose names are as familiar to us as those of our neighbors.

Our Policies, Service and Business Information

(The paragraphs are numbered for easy reference in case of correspondence).

1. The **ORDER BLANK** accompanying this catalog is for the convenience of customers, and its use will facilitate the filling of orders. Any other matter should be written on a separate sheet of paper.

2. **ALWAYS GIVE FULL ADDRESS** every time you write. This is important. Please write your name and address very plainly, so that nothing will have to be deciphered or guessed.

3. **TERMS.** Our terms are Cash with Order. The prices are Net Cash. All prices have been so figured and discounts deducted. If we extended any credit or opened accounts, it would be necessary to have higher or increased prices.

4. **REMITTANCES** should be made payable to **THE MUNSON NURSERIES**, and best way to send them is by Bank Draft, Express Money Order, Post Office Money Order. Money if sent by registered mail is all right. Checks will be accepted from responsible parties.

5. **RESERVATIONS** of stock will be made when one-half of the price accompanies the order. This is to accommodate those who are not ready to plant early in the season, but wish to secure the stock before same is sold.

6. **THE PRICES** named in the catalog are for the stock at Denison and include free packing on all orders. The prices do not include paying of express or freight charges. We have found that by pricing the stock free on board cars at Denison, secures for the purchaser a lower price than if quotations included payment of transportation charges. **ACTUAL COST OF STOCK** plus **ACTUAL COST OF TRANSPORTATION** is lower than **DELIVERED PRICES** of most concerns, for in making delivery prices, an extra amount must be necessarily included to pay for long distances, and those who live nearer pay more for their stock than is just.

7. **FREE PACKING** is given all orders. Our packing is the best to carry the stock in the best manner.

8. **SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS.** Customers will please state whether they wish their order to be sent by Parcel Post, Express or Freight.

Our Suggestions

9. **PARCEL POST.** For shipments of grape vines, small shrubs, roses, and trees under three feet high, and not exceeding 50 in number, we find Parcel Post will be cheaper to points within 300 miles. If over 300 miles express will be cheaper than Parcel Post on all packages weighing 12 pounds or more. Within 150 miles, Parcel Post is cheaper than express on packages up to 40 pounds. Parcel Post is also convenient for making Rural Route deliveries, and even if cost is more, it is offset by the free Rural Delivery service.

10. The Size Limit of Parcel Post is 84 inches in combined girth and length. For this reason no tree over four feet high can be sent, unless cut back, even if it weighs only a pound or two.

11. **PARCEL POST CHARGES HAVE TO BE PREPAID**, and for this reason money will have to be sent to cover cost of postal charges. The

exact amount cannot be determined before hand, but as an estimate remit 2 cents per vine and 3 cents per tree for first 200 miles, and 1 cent extra for each 100 miles, with minimum of 20 cents. If excess is remitted, refund will be made.

12. **EXPRESS.** For all shipments up to 300 pounds the express is the more satisfactory, and not any more costly than freight. Even in heavy shipments express may cost more but the quicker service pays.

13. **FREIGHT.** For very large and heavy shipments, and where quick delivery is not an element. All our shipments are so packed that they will carry several weeks by freight without injury to stock.

14. **EXPRESS AND FREIGHT SHIPMENTS** can be sent "Charges Collect," and such charges are no more than if "Prepaid." For this reason no money has to be sent to cover Express or Freight charges.

15. **ERRORS AND COMPLAINTS.** We want every order to be satisfactorily filled. If there is any error or dissatisfaction we will appreciate it if you will let us know not later than five days to admit of adjustment. We cheerfully correct any errors.

16. **IT IS TO OUR INTEREST** to send out the very best stock possible, true to label, healthy and packed to arrive in good condition, and this we will do. But as we cannot prevent droughts, freezes, ravages of insects, rabbits, diseases, planting in unsuitable soils, or locations, careless or improper planting, indifferent or ignorant cultivation, **WE DO NOT GUARANTEE STOCK TO LIVE** that arrive in good condition, after passing into other hands. Nor do we insure or replace any stock sold at the prices quoted.

17. OUR GUARANTEE:

We guarantee to send:

- (a) Healthy stock.
- (b) Free from insects, diseases, etc.,
- (c) TRUE to Label.
- (d) Delivered in Good Condition.

Then our responsibility ceases. If we fail in these, we will

- (a) Replace with other stock of same value, or
- (b) Refund the purchase price of stock in question.

But it is mutually understood that we will not be liable for any greater amount or damages. If stock is not accepted on these terms, we should be notified at once, not over five days after receipt, and we will refund the money remitted and advise disposition of stock in question.

18. **SUBSTITUTION.** We desire to follow our customers' wishes in this respect and have found that when our supply of stock ordered is exhausted, our customers ordinarily want us to substitute to the best of our judgment. We, therefore, substitute when necessary, unless instructed to the contrary. Please note in specified blank on our Order Sheet if you do not wish us to substitute in your order and we will gladly refund for shortages, if any. Selection of varieties suitable to your locality is of first importance to us and our services to you can often be of more value, if you will leave the selection to us.

The Leading Grape Nursery of America

The Munson family has originated 60 improved varieties of grapes. The 25 Munson grapes listed in this catalog are the best grapes, developed from many thousands of tests, which included the world's best known varieties. This nursery is known in America and Europe as America's leading grape nursery.

GRAPES—The Universal Fruit

Prices Quoted are for No. 1, 1-Year Vines. Many 2-Year Vines Will be the Same Cost.

A. This ancient fruit is at home on any character of soil and there is not a place that should be without it. Whether in the vineyard or arbors, backyards, or trained on fences, porches, or buildings, the grape bears with astonishing regularity.

B. All bearing grapes have one of two kinds of flowers—both kinds are pistillate, but one has perfect stamens and will bear alone; the other has imperfect stamens and will require a perfect stamen variety blooming at the same time planted near to render the imperfect stamen variety fruitful. Some of the best varieties are those having imperfect stamens. In the following descriptions characters are given after the name of the variety, which will indicate to the reader the kind of flower and date of flowering. So in selecting mates for the imperfect stamen kinds, select those varieties with perfect stamens, blooming within three days earlier or at same time. The perfect flowering kinds are indicated with (†) and the imperfect flowering with (*). In respect to date of blooming, A is for April and M is for May, and the figure following is the date as A9 means April 9th. The dates mentioned are for Denison for the average period of years. They will vary in other sections and vary from year to year in any place.

C. All the varieties possessing Post-Oak blood, in order to get best results in cropping, should be treated the same as Herbemont, that is, plant wide apart, as much as 12 to 16 feet in the rows, and have long arm pruning. They do especially well upon the Munson Canopy Trellis.

Distance apart to plant are mentioned with each variety, just by mentioning the number of feet, as "8 feet". Those mentioned to be planted 8 feet should have SHORT ARM pruning, say 3 to 4 feet. Those mentioned to be planted 12 feet should have MEDIUM ARM pruning, say arms 4 to 6 feet long; and those mentioned to be planted 16 feet apart should have LONG ARM pruning, say with arms 6 to 8 feet long. Distances mentioned are for vines in row. All rows can be 10 feet apart regardless of distance the row.

D. For marketing and long distance shipments, large berry, large cluster, good quality,



Bailey Grape

skin tough. Lomanto, Concord, R. W. Munson, Niagara, Bailey, Armalaga, Carman, Muench, Fern, Last Rose.

E. For local marketing, quality grapes, good appearance, not well adapted for distance shipment: Headlight, Brilliant, Captivator, Rommel, Mericadel, Ellen Scott, Edna, Ronaldia, and all paragraph D.

F. For home use where extra high quality is wanted, but varieties otherwise may have too small berry for market or too tender skin for shipping long distances: Bell, Wapanuka, Albania, Manito. All those mentioned in paragraphs D and F are also fine home use varieties.

HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS

G. While all of varieties in the catalog are adapted and successful in most parts of the South and Southwest, some wish a selected list for certain purposes. To help make such selections, we offer the following suggestions:

H. For red juice or for making red wine: America, Cloeta, R. W. Munson, Concord, Jacques.

I. For light amber colored juice or wine: Marguerite, Ellen Scott, Herbemont, Blondin.

J. For limy soils where Post-Oak Grape hybrids will not succeed: Lomanto, Ladano, Bell, Salamander, Lukfata, Champanel, Elvicand and Valhalla.

K. For Coastal Plain or near the Coast: Carman, R. W. Munson, Bailey, Ellen Scott, Edna, Niagara, Beacon, Extra. Where Phylloxera is present or Root Rot varieties will have to be grafted upon resistant stocks. Varieties named in paragraph J have nearly resistant roots.

GRAPES—The Universal Fruit—Continued

Note—On sandy, loamy and mixed soils nearly all the varieties will succeed. But on very limy or black waxy soils only a limited number will succeed. Those varieties that succeed best in the limy soils are those we have bred from the native species, *Vitis Champini*. These are Lomanto, Champanel, Valhalla, Lukfata, Ladano, Salamander, Nitodal and Sabinal. These same Champini hybrids are about the only varieties that will succeed in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, where most other kinds suffer from root trouble, unless grafted on resistant stocks.

DESCRIBED IN ORDER OF RIPENING

The varieties are named in the following descriptions in near the order in which they ripen as it is possible to do so. There is a variation from season to season.

PERIOD I—LAST OF JUNE

Headlight. (*A19. 8 feet). Hybrid of Moyer with Brilliant. Vine slender, but more robust than Delaware, less attacked by mildew, clusters small to medium, compact, shouldered; berries clear, dark red, globular, medium or above in size, persistent. Skin thin, tough; pulp tender, sweet, almost equal to Delaware in quality and the finest in quality of any American grape ripening so early. Well adapted to most any soil and in most parts of the United States.

Each, 15c; 10, \$1.25; 100, \$11.00.

PERIOD II—JULY 1 TO 10

Bachman's Early. This grape originated from seed of the Brighton, fertilized with pollen of the Campbell's Early (which is a Moore Early-Black Hamburg Combination). Cluster large, long, often shouldered. Berries large, black, ripens evenly. Skin thin, but tough. It ripens early, with Moore Early, or two weeks or more ahead of Concord. Quality of the best. Seeds small and few. Pulp juicy and melting. The vine is vigorous, hardy and productive. The flowers are self fertile. It is a fine market grape.

Each, 30c; 10, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00.

Brilliant. (†17. 8 feet). (Lindley x Delaware). Growth strong. Vine endures winters anywhere up to 15 degrees below zero. Clusters large, cylindrical, or somewhat conical, often shouldered, open to compact. Berries large, globular, light to dark red, translucent, with a thin bloom, handsome, skin thin, tender, seldom cracks; pulp meaty, yet tender, melting and delicious, yields heavy crop, good shipper. Ripens just before Delaware. Each, 15c; 10, \$1.25; 100, \$12.00.

Caco. A cross of the Concord and Catawba, originated in the North. Very handsome pink, large berry, medium cluster. Of high quality and flavor. Has done well here the short time we have had the variety. Vine seemingly as vigorous as Catawba. Each, 30c; 10, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00.

Campbell Early. (†15. 12 feet). Hybrid of Concord, Moore Early, and Muscat-Hamburg. Cluster large, shouldered, berry very large, black, slightly ovoid. Better in quality than Concord.

Each, 20c; 10, \$1.90; 100, \$16.00.

Hernito. A seedling of Roger's No. 44, Herbert. Vine vigorous, healthy, with foliage similar to that of Concord, endures the climate of Texas better than Concord, specially recommended for Northern states. Flowers perfect, cluster of medium size, compact; berry very large, black. Ripens before Concord and far superior to it; much more persistent to the cluster, never

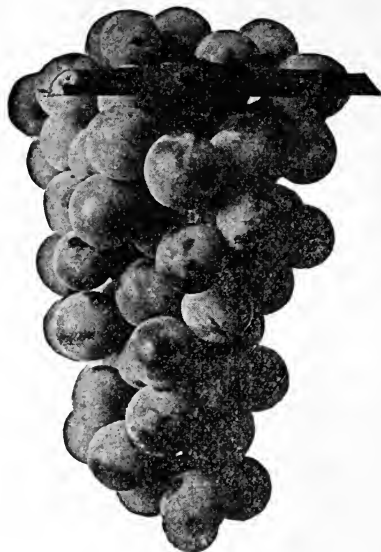
cracks and hence a much better shipper. Very prolific. An improvement upon the Herbert.

Each, 20c; 10, \$1.60; 100, \$15.00.

Manito. (*A20. 12 feet). Hybrid of America and Brilliant. Growth similar to America, endures extremes of climate. Clusters long, cylindrical, rather open, with long peduncle; flowers perfect, bears well alone, but better among other kinds blooming with it, prolific; berries medium, globular, persistent, dark purple, with white specks; very distinct and unique in appearance; skin thin and tough, pulp very tender, juicy, sweet and agreeable. Ripens early, about with Moore Early, packs and ships excellently. A very profitable market grape, also a good wine grape. Adapted for general North and South.

Each, 15c; 10, \$1.40; 100, \$12.00.

Lomanto. (†A20. 12 feet). Hybrid of Salado and Malasa. Vine vigorous, prolific, healthy, no rot nor mildew; leaf medium, having little pubescence; cluster above medium, conical, properly compact berry, persistent, medium to large; spherical, dark purple or black, skin thin, tough; pulp melting, excellent quality; juice, claret red. Valuable for limy soils and hot climates. Each, 20c; 10, \$1.75; 100, \$14.00.



Carman

President. (†A18. 12 feet). Pure seedling of Herbert. Has a better vine, which is strong, healthy, and prolific. Flower perfect. Cluster, medium, compact; berry large, black, persistent, does not crack. Ripens with Moore's Early and of far more value in the South than that variety. Quality excellent. Recommended for the latitude from Texas to 40 degrees north. Each, 20c; 10, \$1.00; 100, \$16.00.

PERIOD III—JULY 10 TO 20

Captivator. (†A18. 12 feet). Cross of Herbert with Meladel. Growth fairly vigorous, prolific. Cluster above medium, cylindrical. Berry large, round, persistent, beautiful bright translucent pinkish red. Skin thin, tough, without cracking. Pulp melting, exceedingly delicious flavor. Each, 20c; 10, \$1.80; 100, \$15.00.

GRAPES—The Universal Fruit—Continued

Ladano. (*M4. 12 feet). Hybrid of Salado and Headlight. Vine vigorous, healthy, foliage similar to Headlight; cluster medium, compact; berry medium dark, clear purplish-red, translucent, round; skin thin, tough; pulp tender, melting, rich, pure and sweet; seeds few. Fine for hot climate and limy soils. Each, 25c; 10, \$2.00; 100, \$18.00.

Rommel. (†A18. 8 feet). Hybrid of Elvira and Triumph. Growth medium, prolific. Clusters medium to small, ovate or cylindrical, often shouldered, compact, peduncle short. Berries large, globular, persistent, greenish yellow when fully ripe, skin thin and delicate, too tender for long shipment. Profitable for a home market, is always in demand on account of its agreeable and fine eating qualities. Pulp melting and perfectly delicious when well ripened. Each, 20c; 10, \$1.60; 100, \$15.00.

No Fruit Trees This Season

Because of circumstances which we could not foresee, we shall have no fruit trees in time for shipping this season. However, we shall have complete stock of Peaches, Plums and Pears next season in the usual Munson quality.

Bell. (†A15. 12 feet). A hybrid of Elvira with Delaware. Vine vigorous, healthy, free from mildew and leaf folder, very hardy, a sure producer; cluster medium, cylindrical, often with a shoulder, fairly compact; berry medium, round, greenish, yellow, rarely attacked with Black Rot; skin thin, sufficiently tough to prevent cracking under ordinary weather changes; pulp tender, juicy, very sweet and agreeably flavored; ripens just before Concord. Each, 20c; 10, \$1.60; 100, \$14.00.

Wapanuka. (†A22. 8 feet). (Rommel x Brilliant). Growth medium to strong. Clusters medium to large, cylindrical, shouldered, properly compact. Berries large, globular, persistent, rich yellowish white, translucent; skin very thin and delicate. Each, 25c; 10, \$2.00; 100, \$18.00.

PERIOD IV—JULY 20 TO AUGUST 1

Cloeta. (*A25. 16 feet). America x R. W. Munson. Vine vigorous, healthy. Fruit quite handsome with medium size conical clusters, rich black medium size berries. Fine for wine. Each, 20c; 10, \$1.60; 100, \$10.00.

Salamander. (†M3. 12 feet). Combination of Salado, Delaware, and Lindley. Vine vigorous, healthy, enduring drouth perfectly and 15 degrees below zero. Prolific, medium, handsome, compact clusters of good, medium translucent red berries, thin tough skin, melting pulp of quality about equaling Delaware, seeds small. Adapted to all soils and to a wide range of climate. Each, 25c; 10, \$2.00; 100, \$18.00.

**Your Choice, 20 15c Grapes
Prepaid to you for \$2.50**

Lukfata. (*A20. 16 feet). (V. Champini x Moore's Early). Growth strong. Endures heat, drouth and cold remarkably well. Succeeds in black, limy soils. Not injured by mildew. Cluster medium, ovate, sometimes shouldered, compact; berries globular, large, persistent; does not crack; pulp about same as Moore's Early, more juicy and very sweet and agreeable. Each, 20c; 10, \$1.60; 100, \$15.00.

Concord. (†A18. 12 feet). This is the standard variety of the North where it does well and ripens up evenly. In the South it does not ripen up so evenly, especially after the vines get old. It ships well and is a good market grape. Fine for jellies. Cluster medium to large, berry large, black with foxy flavor. Pulp not as tender as many other varieties. It is a good variety to use for pollinating R. W. Munson, Fern, and some other of the extra fine, but imperfect flowing varieties. Each, 15c; 10, 90c; 100, \$8.00.

R. W. Munson. (*A3. 16 feet). (Big Berry Post-Oak x Triumph). Growth strong. Clusters medium to large, cylindrical, often shouldered, peduncle medium. Berries when well grown, medium to large, globular, persistent, black without bloom; skin never cracks; pulp tender, juicy and of a very good quality, better than Concord or Beacon. Gives good satisfaction on market. Bears heavily on long pruning and when pollinated by other erect, stamened varieties flowering at same time, its own pollen not being fully adequate, although its flowers are perfect. Each, 15c; 10, \$1.25; 100, \$11.00.

Mathilda. (†A25. 12 feet). (Record symbol—R8P3V3). Seedling of Violet Chasselas, probably crossed with Brilliant. Large, handsome clusters of medium red berries. The berry is firm, but very tender pulp. The quality of the very best. Each, 25c; 10, \$2.00; 100, \$18.00.

PERIOD V—AUGUST 1 TO 10

Mericadel. (†A26. 12 feet). Hybrid of America with Delaware. Vigorous and productive; clusters large, berry medium, purple, persistent to cluster; skin thin, tough; pulp tender and meaty, best quality; fine for table and market. Ripens late, just after Concord. Each, 20c; 10, \$2.00; 100, \$16.00.

Champanel. (†A20. 16 feet). (V. Champini x Worden). Growth rampant, very resistant to heat and drouth, grows well in limy blacy soils. Clusters large, conical, long peduncle, rather open. Berries globular, large, black, white bloom, persistent. Does well in any soil, but especially valuable for limy soils of the South. Each, 20c; 10, \$1.80; 100, \$16.00.

Beacon. (*A22). (Big Berry Post-Oak x Concord). Growth medium in south Texas, becoming stronger in north Texas, to very strong in Missouri. Very prolific, of large cylindrical clusters, often shouldered, moderately compact. Berries as large as Concord, black, with heavy white bloom, hang to cluster. Skin a little tougher than Concord, never cracks; pulp rather more tender than Concord, very juicy, sprightly and of a very similar flavor to Concord; rather more agreeable; seeds readily leave the pulp. Each, 25c; 10, \$2.00; 100, \$16.00.

Extra. (†M1. 16 feet). (Big Berry Post-Oak x Triumph). Growth strong, cluster oblong to cylindrical, sometimes shouldered, moderately compact. Berries persistent, globular, medium to large, dark purple to black, with moderate bloom; skin thin, tough, never cracks; pulp tender, juicy, sprightly, agreeable, sweet. Each, 20c; 10, \$1.75; 100, \$11.00.

GRAPES—The Universal Fruit—Continued

Bailey. (†A26. 16 feet). (Big Berry Post-Oak x Triumph). Growth strong. Clusters large, cylindrical or often branching, generally compact. Berries persistent, large, black, with little bloom; skin thin and tough, never cracking; pulp meaty, but not tough, juicy, sprightly, of good quality, considerably above Concord; seeds readily parting from pulp. A valuable market grape, easily superseding Concord, especially in south-central and southwest Texas, where it has done remarkably well. Each, 25c; 10, \$2.00; 100, \$14.00.



PERIOD VI—AUGUST 10 to 20

America. (*A23. 16 feet). (Seedling of Jaeger, No. 70). Growth strong. Cluster conical, compact. Berries persistent, medium size, globular, black, with little bloom; skin thin and tender, but does not crack; pulp melting, juicy, easily freeing the slender seeds, when fully ripe rich in sugar; also rich in agreeable acid; possesses a very distinct peculiar flavor, making a good combination market and wine grape. Very prolific with long arm pruning and when pollenized by other varieties, as it does not thoroughly pollenize itself. Each, 15c; 10, \$1.25; 100, \$11.00.

Catawba. (†A18. 12 feet). Cluster medium, conical. Berries above medium, clear dark red. Skin thin, but tough to make good shipper. Pulp tender, juicy and sprightly with fine flavor. Fine for table, market and wine. A good variety to plant among America, R. W. Munson, and Fern to pollenate them. Each, 15c; 10, \$1.25; 100, \$12.00.

Blondin. (†A30. 16 feet). Combining, Norton Virginia, and Herbmont. Cluster large, compact, shouldered; berry medium, white translucent; skin thin and tough; pulp tender, juicy,

sprightly, quality excellent, vigorous, prolific. Late, with Triumph and Catawba in season. Valuable as a late market and white wine grape. Each, 20c; 10, \$1.60; 100, \$14.00.

Wine King. (†A26. 16 feet). A hybrid of Winona and America. Winona is a pure seedling of Norton Virginia, and quite an improvement on that celebrated variety, hence Wine King is a thoroughbred pure American blood of the finest wine properties. Cluster large, berry medium, black, persistent. Skin thin, never cracks, pulp tender and juicy, rich and sprightly, intensely red juice. Each, 20c; 10, \$2.00; 100, \$16.00.

Armalaga. (†M2. 12 feet). A hybrid of Armlong (which is a hybrid of native Post-Oak grape with Black Eagle) and Malaga. The vine is vigorous and healthy. Flower perfect. Cluster large and compact. Berry large, yellowish-green, translucent, persistent to cluster. The skin is thin, tough, yet pleasant to taste, without astringency. Endures shipping as well as Tokay. In quality equal to best foreign grapes. This promises to be very valuable in all of the drier portions of the Southwest, it is harder than pure Vinifera kinds. Each, 20; 10, \$1.75; 100, \$15.00.

Goethe. Cluster medium and rather open; berry large, pale pink; pulp tender, juicy, and highly flavored. Ripe August to September. Sections A B and C. Each, 15c 10, \$1.25; 100, \$11.00.

PERIOD VII—AUGUST 20 to 30

Ellen Scott. (†M3. 12 feet). Armlong hybridized with Herbmont. Vine beautiful, healthy, vigorous, prolific. Cluster large, conical. Berry large, translucent, violet, covered with delicate bloom. Skin thin, tough. Pulp tender, juicy and sprightly, high quality. Handsome table and market grape. Ripens after Catawba. Especially valuable in West and Southwest Texas where European varieties will grow; is becoming a valuable commercial variety. Each, 20c; 10, \$1.50; 100, \$12.00.

Carman. (†A26. 12 feet). (Post-Oak No. 1 x Triumph). Growth vigorous; foliage never attacked by leaf folder or mildew, prolific. Cluster large, shouldered or branches, conical, compact. Berries persistent, medium, globular, black with thin bloom; skin thin, tough, never cracking; pulp meaty, firm, tender when ripe; rich quality, superior to Concord; seeds easily leaving pulp. Has become popular and is standard along the Coast from Corpus Christi to Florida. Each, 15c; 10, \$1.25; 100, \$9.00.

Volney. (†M2. 12 feet). Seedling of Ellen Scott apparently crossed with Muscat Rose. Color about that of Ellen Scott. Cluster large, berry large and slightly oval. Flavor much like Vinifera, delicious. Week later than Ellen Scott. Each, 30c; 10, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00.

Edna. (*M3. 16 feet). One of handsomest grapes we have. Large clusters, white berries. Best quality. A hybrid of Armlong with Malaga. Has flavor of the Muscat that is good, but in this variety is superior. Sets fruit well, has recurved stamens. Ronaldia, Ellen Scott and Armalaga are good pollenators for it.

Each, 20c; 10, \$1.50; 100, \$16.00.

PERIOD VIII—SEPTEMBER

September grapes, while ripening here the last week of August, and first week in September will hang on for several weeks without deteriorating, as nights are cool and birds have left.

Minnie. (†M4. 12 feet). Is a seedling of Edna, probably crossed with Longfellow. Cluster large, conical and handsome. Berry white covered with a bloom resembling frost. The berry is large, pulp tender, quality of the very best. Each, 30c; 10, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00.

GRAPES—The Universal Fruit—Continued

Columbian. (†M10. 12 feet). Seedling of Isabelle. Cluster small; berries immensely large, purple. Quality fair. Ripens unevenly. Each, 20c; 10, \$2.00; 100, \$16.00.

Ronaldi. (†M4. 16 feet). Armlong-Malaga hybrid. Long large clusters of white berries. Handsome as Edna, berries round. The Edna and Ronaldi are full sisters. Each, 15c; 10, \$1.40; 100, \$12.00.

Elvicand. (†M4. 16 feet). Elvira-Mustang hybrid. Clusters small, berries medium, red. A fine vine for grafting stock, also fine variety as basis for breeding. Each, 15c; 10, \$1.25; 100, \$11.00.

Muench. (†M2. 16 feet). Hybrid of Neosho (a Missouri Post-Oak grape found by H. Jaeger) and Herbemont. Vine vigorous, free from all diseases; cluster large; berries above medium, purplish black; pulp tender and meaty, fine quality for table. Well adapted to the South. Each, 20c; 10, \$1.90; 100, \$16.00.

Herbemont. (†M5. 16 feet). Vine vigorous, healthy and long-lived in the South. Clusters large; berries small to medium, brownish red or translucent purple, not coloring much when in dense shade of foliage. Juicy and sprightly. Fine white or amber wine. Much subject to black rot. Well adapted for the South and only as far north as Kansas. Each, 15c; 10, \$1.25; 100, \$11.00.

Albania. (†M2. 12 feet). Parentage, Post-Oak x Norton x Herbemont. Cluster large, shouldered; berry medium, translucent white, skin thin and tough; pulp tender and juicy, sprightly, with Herbemont character, but sweeter; vigorous and prolific; uses, late market, table and white wine. Each, 15c; 10, \$1.25; 100, \$11.00.

Fern Munson. (*M4. 16 feet). (Post-Oak No. 1 x Catawba). Growth strong. Cluster medium to large. Berries globular, medium to large, persistent; dark purplish red to nearly black; skin thin, tough; pulp firm, but not tough; juicy, sprightly, with agreeable Catawba flavor. Profitable, ripens when old varieties are gone. Free from black rot. Has endured 27 degrees below zero and has borne well the follow season. Endures drouth excellently. This is one of our best varieties for general market when grapes are in greatest demand. It shows up well, ships well, and vines are vigorous, long-lived, and very prolific when well pollinated. Catawba, Muench, Herbemont, are good pollinators. Each, 15c; 10, \$1.25; 100, \$10.00.

Last Rose. (*M5. 16 feet). A hybrid of Armlong and Jefferson. Vine vigorous, healthy and prolific. Cluster very large, compact, long, peduncle, conical, with heavy shoulder. Berry medium to large, dark bright red, round. Pulp tender, of good quality. Ripening late with or later than the Fern Munson, probably latest grape in the list. Adapted to same regions as Ellen Scott. A very handsome market grape. Each, 20c.

Bullace, or Muscadine Grapes

(Vitus Rotundifolia)

This type is purely Southern, and of no value for Northern or Western States. Vine free from all diseases. Fruit never decays before maturity. Berry very large, cultivation reduced to simplest form. Plant 20 to 30 feet in a row; train on arbor or trellis.

Succeed in deep rich soil throughout the South. Requires much high trellis room. Plant 16 to 20 feet apart in rows. Require little or no pruning. Fruiting varieties, to render them fruitful, need male vine growing near to pollenate them. Each, 40c; 10, \$3.50.

A most excellent work on the Muscadine Grape has been published by the United States Department of Agriculture, entitled THE MUSCADINE GRAPES by Geo. C. Husmann and Chas. Dearing. It is a bulletin of 60 pages with numerous high grade halftones and colored plates. We have no copies of this bulletin for distribution, but if you send 25 cents to Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., and ask for "Bureau of Plant Industry Bulletin No. 273, Muscadine Grapes," a copy will be sent you if still in print.

James. Black, of large size, 5 to 7 berries, which seem to hold in cluster better than most pure muscadines. Skin thick, but flavor good. Each, 40c; 10, \$3.50.

Thomas. Large, black, two to five berries to cluster, not persistent. Best of the pure black muscadines. Good wine. Each 40c; 10, \$3.50.

Scuppernong. Large bronze yellow, juicy, good wine. Four to six berries to cluster.

Each, 40c; 10, \$3.50.

The following are hybrids of the Scuppernong made by us.

La Salle. Hybrid of Muscadine and Post-Oak. Large, black berry, 6 to 15 to cluster, more persistent than Thomas. Skin thin, pulp tender, better quality than Scuppernong. Earliest to ripen of this class. Each, 40c; 10, \$3.50.

San Jacinto. Berry above medium. Cluster a little more filled than LaSalle, about three times the size of Scuppernong. Quality better than LaSalle and follows it in ripening. Very prolific. Same blood as LaSalle. Each, 40c; 10, \$3.50.

Sanrubra. Hybrid of San Jacinto and Brilliant; about the same size as in San Jacinto; berry not so large as Scuppernong; much more persistent to cluster; skin quite thin, never cracking; pulp melting and of best quality. Nearly as sweet as Sanalba; a great acquisition. Very vigorous and productive. Each 40c; 10, \$3.50.

Male Muscadine. To pollenate the bearing varieties to render them fruitful. One male for each six or less bearing vines will answer if all are in the same plat. At least one male should be in each plat, and one male for each six bearing vines when there are many bearing vines in the row. Each, 40c; 10, \$3.50.

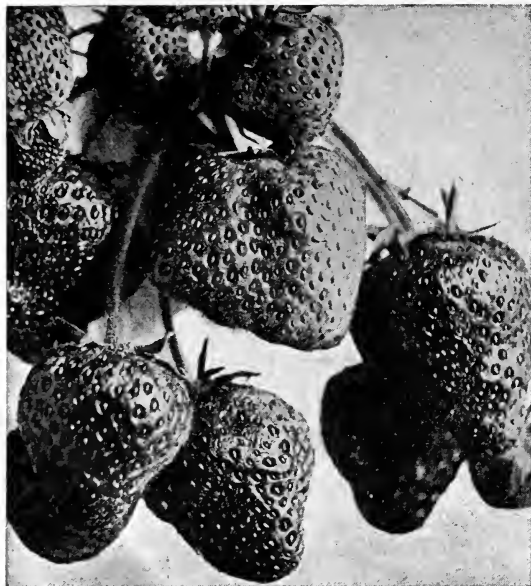
SPECIAL GRAPE OFFER No. 2—Ten each of any one-year grapes priced at 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c and 40c. A total of 50 grapes. Prepaid.....\$10.50

Strawberries

Price, 25 for 40c; 50 for 60c; 100 for \$1.00; 500 for \$3.50.

The New Blakemore. Introduced last year by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Color bright, light red; seeds yellow, small, even with surface; flesh, light red; texture, tender, firm, juicy; shipping quality, excellent; flavor, acid, aromatic. Strong plants. 25 for 75c; 50 for \$1.25; 100 for \$2.00.

Aroma. Good grower and a reliable variety. Berries large size, rich color, smooth surface, prominent yellow seeds, high aromatic flavor.



Dewberries

Mayes Dewberry. (Austin's Improved, Austin-Mayes). About the only dewberry grown commercially in North Texas. Very large, fine flavor, early and prolific. Fine for home, local market. Preserves and jelly of a different flavor than blackberries. (Dewberries found in South Texas are not suited in North Texas). 25 plants, 75c; 50 plants, \$1.25; 100 plants, \$2.00; 1,000 plants, \$12.00.

Thornless Dewberry. Very desirable on account of having no thorns. Fruit large, acid, fine flavored. Ripens about with Austin, to which it is very similar except it is thornless. 25 plants, \$1.00; 50 plants, \$1.50 100 plants, \$2.50; 1,000 plants, \$20.00.

Blackberry

Robison. This is the best of all blackberries and the very best of late ripening varieties for the Southwest. On good soil produces heavy crop of large berries almost as large, though not so juicy as the old Kittatinney (which we dropped years ago on account of its poor resistance to rust). Best canning variety. 25 plants, \$1.00; 50 plants, \$1.50; 100 plants, \$2.50; 1,000 plants, \$20.00.

Mulberries

Mulberries will flourish in any soil or situation. Where ample space is given, they will make fine individual specimens. The fruiting varieties make fine trees for the poultry yard, as fowls will eat all fruit as it falls from the trees so none will go to waste.

PRICES

	Each	Doz.	100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.50	\$5.00	\$37.50
5 to 7 feet.....	.75	7.50	55.00

Hicks' Everbearing. Profuse bearer of fruit for three months; black in color and fruit one to one and one-half inches long. Mild in acid.

Munson. An extra fine specimen found among a lot of Russian Mulberry years ago. It has thicker, but shorter fruit than the Hicks. Bears very full and lasts two months. More acid than Hicks thus making good pies.

Male Russian. A non-bearing or stamite specimen found several years ago among a lot of Russian Mulberries, and we have kept this type pure by grafting from the original tree. Makes a most excellent shade, and especially so where one desires the mulberry for shade without annoyance of fruit falling to sidewalks. The foliage is dense and beautiful. The tree makes a shapely, compact head. Has been found to give most excellent satisfaction in West Texas and in New Mexico, where most other shade trees fail.

Native Persimmons

The Native Persimmon, though not as large and showy as the Japanese varieties, have a flavor not to be found in the latter. We have selected the very best native, and a hybrid of a native and Japanese.

Josephine. A native found growing in Missouri some thirty years ago. Medium in size (American or native), but none finer in quality to be found.

✓ **Kawakami.** A hybrid of the Josephine with the Yemon Japanese. Shape of fruit like the native, but much larger. Has much of the Native quality, and a fine persimmon.

Prices: Nice one-year trees, 40c each; \$4.00 per dozen.

No Fruit Trees This Season

Because of circumstances which we could not foresee, we shall have no fruit trees in time for shipping this season. However, we shall have complete stock of Peaches, Plums and Pears next season in the usual Munson quality.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

Directions for Planting and Pruning. Before setting out, cut off the broken or bruised roots, should there be any. Trees with branching heads should have the smaller branches cut out, and the larger branches cut back to within three or four buds of their base; but, when a tree has an abundance of roots, and a small top, and few branches, then the pruning need not be so severe. However, when the roots are small and the top heavy, then prune the tree severely. In many cases remove every lateral limb, preserving only the leader, and this, if too long, may be cut back to the proper height. Frequently large trees are transplanted without pruning. This neglect will often cause the tree to die. Dig the hole intended for the tree of ample size, so when the young roots start out they will have soft ground in which to grow. The best fertilizer is well-rotted stable manure, thoroughly mixed with the soil. Plant about two inches deeper than the tree originally stood in the nursery row, using the top soil for filling in around the roots. See that every interstice around the roots is thoroughly filled, and that every root is brought in contact with the soil. **Water thoroughly.**

Elm, American White. (*Ulmus Americana*). Our tall, wide spreading, native broad-leaved, white, or American Elm. The new growth long and switchy, sometimes pendant at ends, often, however (forming the vast type), limbs gracefully upward. Attains 100 feet or more. Indispensable in all Southern plantings.

Elm, Chinese. (*Ulmus Pumila*). This comes from China and has now been tried out in the drier sections of Western Oklahoma and Texas and endures the dry and hot extremes of those sections well. It promises to fill a want where other Elms have failed. However, it grows well where moisture is plentiful. The Experimental Stations at Lubbock, Texas, and Woodward, Okla., have found it the best shade tree of any for their semi-arid conditions. The foliage of the Chinese Elm is dense, of a rich green color, leaves out early in spring and remains on long after others have shed their leaves, almost of an evergreen nature. The tree is very rapid in growth.

Sycamore. (*Platanus Occidentalis*). A native tree, grows equally well in river bottoms and upon high dry uplands, succeeds well over a large area, in limy soils as well as sandy soils. The tree grows very symmetrical, quick. Easy to transplant. Heavily loaded with large, broad leaves. Thin outer bark sheds and exposes white under bark which is attractive.

Poplar, Lombardy. Very tall and slender in growth. Best for ornamental planting, and for planting along division lines and close up to sides of buildings where branches of spreading type trees would not have any room.



Chinese Elm

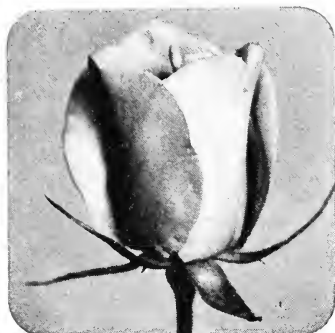
PRICES on SHADE TREES

These Prices are the Lowest We Have Quoted in Many Years—All First quality Trees.

Variety	Sizes in Height (Feet)			Sizes by Caliper (In Inches)			
	3-4 ft.	4-6 ft.	6-8 ft.	1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.
ELM, American	\$.30	\$.40	\$.75	\$1.00	\$1.50	....	....
ELM, Chinese	.75	1.00	1.25	....	....	....	....
HACKBERRY	.35	.60	1.00	1.50	1.75	\$2.00	....
POPLAR, Lombardy	.30	.40	.60	.80	....	....	....
SYCAMORE	.20	.30	.40	.60	1.00	1.50	2.00

NOTE: Prices quoted in this catalog are not prepaid prices, except on the Special Offers. We cannot produce our first quality stock for these prices and prepay them. See paragraph six on page one.

ROSES ALL FIELD GROWN AND FIELD BUDED ON ROSA MULTIFLORA JAPONICA ROOT STOCK—GUARANTEED TRUE TO NAME



Pres. Herbert Hoover

Mrs. Erskine
Pembroke Thom

Margaret McGredy

NEW OR SPECIAL VARIETIES—Everblooming Roses

ALL TWO-YEAR OR FULLY MATURED—Roses below are 50c each, \$5.00 per dozen

Talisman. HT. (Montgomery Co., Inc., 1929). Brilliant red and golden buds that open to beautifully shaped blooms of scarlet-orange and golden yellow. Vigorous; tall; blooms constantly. Thrives most everywhere.

Margaret McGredy. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1927). Large, ovoid buds and large, cupped flowers of orange-vermilion. Foliage light green, healthy. Prolific and hardy. One of the most practical and beautiful roses for home gardens.

Mrs. Erskine Pembroke Thom. HT. (Howard & Smith, 1926). Slender yellow buds and large, well-shaped blooms of bright canary-yellow, deepest in center. Very vigorous; blooms freely. 40 petals. One of the few really yellow roses.

Angelus. HT. (F. H. Lemon & Co., 1921). A strong, upright-growing bush with huge, pure white flowers somewhat similar to those of Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, but more double and richly fragrant.

Rev. F. Page-Roberts. HT. (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1921). Copper-red buds of great length, opening to very large, fully double golden yellow blooms, stained outside with red; fragrant. 50 petals. A strong, branching plant with healthy foliage.

President Herbert Hoover. HT. (L. B. Codding, 1930). Cross of Sensation X Souvenir

de Claudius Pernet. Large cerise-pink, flame, scarlet, and yellow bloom, with thick, broad petals; very fragrant. Handsome foliage. One of the best for the South.

Dame Edith Helen. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1926). Shapely buds and large, high-centered blooms of clear pink, freely produced on long stems; sweetly scented. Vigorous. Showiest fall pink rose for exhibitions. 60 petals.

Etoile de Hollande. HT. (H. A. Verschuren & Sons, 1919). Brilliant red blooms of magnificent size, perfect in half-open state; attractive centers when full blown; enormous petals; fragrant. Healthy; free-flowering. One of the best new garden roses.

Rapture. HT. (Traendly & Schenck, 1926). Much like Mme. Butterfly in growth and shape of bloom, but the color is deeper and more brilliant. Considered the best of the Ophelia race.

Hollywood. HT. (Peter Scittine, 1930). Dark rose-red flowers resembling in form the famous Premier Rose of the flower shops. The bud is firm, pointed, and opens to an exquisitely shaped, high-centered, fragrant flower of appealing charm. Strong stems for cutting.

SPECIAL ROSE OFFER No. 1—Your choice of 15 roses selected from any of the above 50c varieties, not less than two of any variety. **PREPAID TO YOU, 15 roses...\$5.75**
Including shipping charges, this saves 80c over Dozen prices.

STANDARD ROSE OFFER No. 2—Your choice, two dozen roses selected from any of the 35c roses on opposite page, not less than two of any variety. **PREPAID TO YOU, 24 roses ...\$6.75**
Including shipping charges, this saves 75c over Dozen prices.

THE FINEST ROSES, GROWN UNDER IDEAL CONDITIONS—THESE VARIETIES SELECTED AS BEST FOR THE SOUTHWESTERN STATES ROSES



Rev. F. Page-Roberts

Rapture
Similar to Mme.
Butterfly and Ophelia

Tallman

STANDARD OR WELL KNOWN VARIETIES — *Everblooming Roses*

ALL TWO-YEAR OR FULLY MATURED—Roses below are 35c each, \$3.50 per dozen

Antoine Rivoire. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1896). Flower pale, silvery pink, often shaded lilac, with a touch of yellow at base; opens flat; double to center; medium size; fragrant. Erect, moderate growth. Foliage small, dark. Free-blooming spring and fall.

Francis Scott Key. HT. (J. Cook, 1913). Very large, light crimson buds and massive, very double (95 petals) blooms of noblest form; slightly fragrant; erect. Flowers in great abundance. Good foliage. Quite hardy.

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. HT. (P. Lambert, 1891). Well-formed, creamy buds which develop slowly to snowy white blooms of perfect form, with lemon tint at center; fragrant. Moderately vigorous. Hardy.

Lady Hillingdon. T. (Lowe & Shawyer, 1910). Slender, pointed buds and elegantly cupped flowers of deep saffron-yellow, paling lighter toward edges of petals; fragrant. Erect. Perfect foliage. Requires some shade in hot weather. Free-flowering and lovely.

Luxembourg. HT. Yellow, shading to copper at center. Stiff, upright stems producing large flowers, especially valuable for cutting. One of the best yellow.

Mary, Countess of lichester. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1909). Large, double, full, cupped blooms of deep rose-pink; fragrant. Plant bushy; blooms freely. Very hardy.

Columbia. HT. (E. G. Hill Co., 1916). Lively, bright pink, sweetly scented flowers of exquisite shape and strong, stiff petals, deepening in color as they expand. Free-flowering; good growth. Healthy foliage.

Mrs. Herbert Hoover. HT. (L. B. Coddington, 1930). Long, slender, crimson buds; deep, long-petaled, dark crimson, very fragrant flowers on long stems. Erect; vigorous. Good foliage. Very constant bloomer.

Radiance. HT. (J. Cook, 1908). Brilliant rose-pink buds, opening to well-formed, shining, globular flowers with lighter tints on reverse of petals; very fragrant. Plant of splendid growth; wonderful blooming qualities.

Red Radiance. HT. (Gude Bros., 1916). Big, globular blooms of deep rose-red on strong canes. Blooms freely until frost. Foliage excellent.

CLIMBING ROSES—The Five Best Climbers

Climbing Talisman. CL.HT. Sport of Talisman described on page 10. Originated and tested by Dixie Rose Nursery, 1930. The most wonderful new climber in existence. Each, 75c; 3 plants for \$2.00.

Climbing American Beauty. HW. A hardy climber. Early bloomer. Most beautifully shaped. Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.

Silver Moon. HW. (Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1910). Long, creamy buds; immense, nearly single, saucer-shaped, creamy white flowers; golden anthers; transparent petals borne in small sprays. Height 15 to 20 feet. Fine foliage. Vigorous; mid-season. Not everblooming. Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.

Climbing Rose Marie. CL.HT. (Pacific Rose Co., 1927). Sport of Rose Marie. Fragrant, rose-pink flowers of large size, borne freely on plants of notable vigor and health. Our choice of a pink climber. Each, 50c; per doz., \$5.00.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. HW. (W. Paul & Son, 1916). Bright scarlet, excellent shape, moderate size, in small trusses. Foliage good. Moderate growth; bloom liberal in early season. Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.

QUANTITY QUOTATIONS

	50 Roses	100 Roses
35c Roses.....	27c Each	25c Each
50c Roses.....	40c Each	35c Each



Wisteria

Ornamental Climbing and Clinging Vines

Honeysuckle, Fuschia Leaved. Of the coral type, vine upright, flowers red on outside of corolla, with yellow inside, perpetual bloomer, very fragrant, generally evergreen, one of the best climbers. Foliage dark green. Each, 25c.

Honeysuckle, Halls. Flowers very fragrant, white in opening, becoming buff. Very profuse, perpetual from early spring until fall; evergreen. Each, 20c.

Trumpet Creeper. A stout, woody, handsome vine, with compound leaves and perpetual, waxy, large, tubular orange flowers in clusters; fine to ornament outhouses, tree bodies, etc., as it climbs by aerial roots. Each, 10c.

Wisteria. American purple. Hardy; fine for arbors, porch screens, etc. Profuse in early spring. Each, 20c.

Honeysuckle, Chinese Evergreen. Foliage light green, dense, rapid grower; flowers white and buff. Each, 15c.

Notice Our SPECIAL OFFERS on Grapes and Roses

ORNAMENTAL and BLOOMING SHRUBS

Red Bud (Cercis Canadensis). Bears large clusters of pink flowers in early spring, before tree leafs out. 4 to 5 feet, 50c.

Mint Tree (Chase Tree) (Vitex Agnus Castus). Will grow to height of 20 feet in five or six years, but has shrub-like shape, globular in form. Leaves are deeply five-fingered. Has spikes of blue flowers all summer. Foliage has mint-like fragrance. Attractive to bees and fine for honey. 1-year, 25c; 2-year, 40c; 3-year, 75c.

Flowering Willow (so-called) (Chilopsis linearis). A tall tree-like shrub, with narrow leaves resembling willow, also the branches have the willow drooping effect. Blooms all summer in hottest of weather, and fine for arid regions as well as moist. Has tubular flowers, 1½ inches long. We have two colors.

White Flowering Willow. 1-year, 40c.

Purple Flowering Willow. 1-year, 40c.

2-year, 50c; 3-year, 60c; 4-year, 75c.

TAMARIX

Tamarix Plumosa (Salt Cedar). Fine willowy foliage, growth and habit perfectly informal. Flowers red, small flowerlets in large terminal spike. Blooms in March and early April, over a short season. To get most graceful effects, trim severely each year. Fine for hedging and for windbreaks. It will grow most anywhere. 2 to 3 feet, 15c each; 3 to 4 feet, 25c each; 4 to 5 feet, 35c; 5 to 6 feet, 45c.

Philadelphus Coronarius. Sweet Mockorange. A highly scented species, the pleasant fragrance being noticed at quite a distance. 1-year, 25c each; 2-year, 40c each.

Philadelphus Grandiflorus. The big scentless Mockorange. Larger white flowers than Coronarius, but not so sweet scented. Each, 35c.

ALTHEA

Rose of Sharon (Hibiscus syriacus)—An upright grower; flowers of different colors, somewhat resembling the hollyhock; very hardy; withstands drouth; blooms from July till frost. Suitable for planting at back of shrubbery beds and in foundation plantings where foundations are high. We offer the following colors:

Double White.

Banner, Light Pink, Double.

Duchess de Brabant. Reddish lilac color; very large and double. 2-year, 35c each; 3-year, 60c each.

CREPE MYRTLE

This is typically a Southern shrub, attaining 20 feet high at ten or so years old. Blooms from June to September in hottest summers. Has plume like clusters of crepe flowerlets. Can be planted singly, in groups or in hedge formation.

We have **Imperial Pink, Crimson.** 1-year, 35c; 2-year, 50c.

Ornamental and Blooming Shrubs—Continued



CYDONIA JAPONICA

Scarlet Japan Quince. One of the best flowering shrubs; flowers a bright scarlet crimson, borne in great profusion in early spring; foliage retains its color of bright glossy green the entire summer; hardy; make good hedge plants. 1-year, 20c; 2-year, 35c; 3-year, 60c.

Spirea Anthony Waterer. Bright rose pink. June and July. A compact, low growing shrub with dense foliage usually deep green with occasional variegated leaves of pink and white on young growth. Flowers are borne in full flat clusters on erect stems. If these are cut away when they fade the shrub will usually bloom intermittently during the summer. Very valuable for edging in front of shrubbery or sometimes used as a dwarf hedge. 1-year, 40c each.

Spirea Billardii rosea (Billard's Spirea). Bright pink. July and August. Erect in habit of growth, red-brown branches and dull green foliage. The terminals always crowded with dense spikes six inches long; bright pink. Grows anywhere and is found especially serviceable on hill sides and dry places. 1-year, 15c each; 2-year, 25c each; 3-year, 40c each.

Spirea Callosa alba. In habit and shape of flower cluster very similar to Spirea Anthony Waterer, except the color of flowers are white. 1-year, 35c each.

Spirea Douglasi. Deep pink. July. Slightly taller and a little more branched than Spirea Billardii. Flowers a shade deeper, otherwise in character of growth, habitat and general characteristics like Billardii. 3-year, 40c.

Spirea prunifolia (Plum-leaved Spirea). White. April-May. This is an old-fashioned variety, flowers borne close to the slender erect branches in the spring before foliage appears. The individual flowers resemble miniature roses and are usually borne in great profusion. The foliage is shiny dark green and in the fall turns bright red. 1-year, 25c each; 2-year, 40c each; 3-year, 50c.

Spirea Van Houttei. White. This is the most useful of the hardy shrubs. The flowers are in flat clusters usually an inch or more across, produced on spreading, pendulent branches

often drooping to the ground. In full bloom they are a mass of white. The foliage is an attractive green which it retains late in the year. 1-year, 20c each; 2-year, 35c each; 3-year, 60c each.

Spirea Thunbergii. Forms a dense feathery bush, 3 to 5 feet high, the foliage, which is a peculiar, but pleasing shade of yellowish green, changing in autumn to bright red and orange. Flowers pure white, borne in feathery masses in early spring. 1-year, 25c each; 2-year, 40c each; 3-year, 50c.

OLEAGNUS

Eleagnus Umbrella (Japanese Oleaster). A large shrub with spreading, often spiny branches, clothed with yellowish-brown scales. Leaves silvery-white beneath. Flowers fragrant, yellowish-white. Berries scarlet when ripe in early summer.

The fruit is borne more in clusters and not singly as in case of *Eleagnus Longipes* (Goumi). Makes good jelly. 2 to 3 feet, 35c; 3 to 4 feet, 50c.

DEUTZIA

Valuable self-sustaining shrubs which vary considerably in height and habit, but bloom alike in dainty bell or tassel-shaped flowers borne thickly in wreaths along their branches. The taller sorts are useful for specimens, groups, and the background of shrubberies; the dwarfier, for borders or for planting near the house.

Deutzia Grenata, tall light pink. Same as Watsonii.

Deutzia Watsonii (Pride of Rochester) tall, pure white. 1-year, 25c; 2-year, 40c.

BUDDLEIA

Butterfly Bush (Summer Lilac). One of the most admired and sought-after shrubs in the trade. Of quick, bushy growth. The lovely bloom spikes appear in July and bloom profusely until cold weather. The blossoms have the tint and the shape of the Spring Lilac and their delightful perfume attracts numerous large and gorgeously colored butterflies that swarm about

Munson Nurseries Have Grown Dependable Nursery Stock 55 Years

Ornamental and Blooming Shrubs—Continued

it as though vieing with it in brilliancy of color. Flower spikes ten inches in length by three inches in diameter are not unusual. 1-year, 35c each.



Spirea Anthony Waterer

LESPEDeza (Desmodium)

Half-shrubs, the long canes of each season's growth usually winter-killed. The stools become stronger, throwing up more shoots and forming a thick shrub, 3 to 5 feet high, in showy late summer bloom.

Desmodium Penduliflorum. Arched branches and long, close, drooping racemes of purple-magenta flowers. As it starts to bloom late in the summer and continues until frost, it makes a fine plant to use in foundation and mass planting, thus giving a succession of bloom after other shrubs have passed out of bloom. Like the Butterfly Bush, the canes die down each winter to grow up stronger next season. 1-year, 15c each; 2-year, 25c each; 3-year, 40c each.

JASMINIUM

(Semi-Climbing or Vine-Like Shrubs)

Jasmine Humile. Nearly evergreen in the South. Has yellow flowers in terminal peduncles. Grown as shrub or trained up on side of porch or under window. 35c each.

Jasminium Nudiflorum. Glossy green leaves until late in fall. After stems have become naked the shrubs will bloom nearly all winter, having small, yellow flowers. 35c each.

LILACS—SYRINGA

Popular old-time garden shrubs, that fill the early spring with their fragrant, beautiful, conical, terminal cluster blossoms. Begin blooming in the second or third year, when 2 to 3 feet high, and will reach a height of 10 feet at end of 8 to 10 years, the whole shrub being covered at blooming time with flowers.

We have the two classes, the common Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*) and some of the budded French varieties as listed below.

In the Common Lilac, we have two colors, namely:

White Common Lilac.

Purple Common Lilac.

12 to 15-inch plants, 15c each; 15 to 20-inch plants, 30c each; 2 to 3 feet size at 50c each.

Lilac, French. These are the very much improved variety sold to name and color. They bloom unusually soon after planting and their large trusses of blossoms are very attractive. They are more expensive than the common variety, but where space is limited are certainly worth planting.

We have the following named varieties at 50c each:

President Grevy. Large; handsome; double; soft blue.

Single White No. 1. This is one of the best of the single white varieties and is no doubt a named variety, but we do not know what it is.

Marie Legrade. An excellent single white that blooms freely.

Michael Buchner. Double; pale lilac-blue; a good grower.

Mad. Abel Chatenay. Large; double white.

Madame Lemoine. Fine double white.

William Robinson. Double; violet shaded pink; rather dwarf; excellent.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell)

A valuable genus of shrubs from China and Japan, blooming very early in spring. Flowers yellow, drooping, borne in great profusion. Entirely hardy here and of the easiest culture. These splendid old shrubs growing 8 to 10 feet tall eventually, light up the garden with glinting masses of yellow, very early in spring before leaves appear. The upright forms make excellent tall hedges, and are bright-hued fillers for massed shrub groups. 2 to 3 feet, 35c; 3 to 4 feet, 50c.



Forsythia

Evergreens to Beautify Your Home

Much care should be exercised in transplanting Evergreens not to allow the roots to be exposed to sun or air. Our rule is to coat the roots, as soon as dug, with a puddle of earth or mud, and pack with moss.

Evergreens will be much benefited in transplanting if protected from wind and sun until they begin to take hold of their new soil. This can be done by placing barrels or boxes over them. The spring winds are specially very hard on transplanted Evergreens. Little care and good judgment will insure their success while neglect will mean failure.

Coniferous Evergreens

Arborvitae

We have an unusually fine stock in well developed specimens from 15 to 30 inches in the following varieties:

Baker's Pyramid (*Thuja orientalis*). Grown from cuttings. Fine pyramidal type, unexcelled for tall, columnar growth filling a place in ornamental planting. A hybrid product, has all the good qualities of the Oriental class, vigorous growth, intense coloring, distinctive appearance.

Berckman's Golden (*Thuja orientalis*). (Cutting Grown). Compact, bushy; rich golden-tipped foliage. Always beautiful from little plant to maturity. Slow growth permits many uses. Foliage flattened perpendicularly, each branch close against the others, giving beautiful appearance and making the plant very compact. You will like the Dwarf Golden as a specimen or in a coniferous group. Adds quality to plantings of broad leaf plants. No pruning required.

Texas Blue (*Thuja orientalis*). Grown from cuttings. *Texas Glauca*. The blue color of this variety is its distinctive quality. A beautiful new variety with soft blue foliage, strong, open growing, upright, pyramidal. This is the only member of the *Thuja* family with such form and delightful color.

PRICES ON ARBORVITAE

	Each
12 to 15 inch.....	\$0.75
15 to 18 inch.....	1.00
18 to 21 inch.....	1.25
21 to 24 inch.....	1.50
24 to 30 inch.....	2.00

Twelve for price of ten.



Berckman's Golden Arborvitae

Berckman's Golden is one of the most popular and most practical slow-growing evergreens for Southwestern conditions.

HEDGE PLANTS

Amur Privet (South) (*L. amurense*). Fine leaf type. Fine shrub for specimen or screen planting, the horizontal, feathery, fern-like method of branching being beautiful. Foliage is light green, small leaves, practically evergreen in this country. Quick growing, attaining a height of 20 feet in remarkably short time.

For sheared hedges, Amur River Privet is by far the best and most practical for the South. Plants should be placed in loose, very rich soil at intervals of 10 to 12 inches. Cut plants back to within 8 or 10 inches of the ground so they will branch out thick at the bottom. Shear hedge often, not allowing new growth more than 4 to 6 inches between shearings. This practice will give you a very beautiful, solid wall of green.

	Each	Doz.	100
1-year, 15 to 24 inches.....	\$0.15	....	\$10.00
2-year, 2 to 3 feet.....	.25	....	16.00
2-year, 3 to 4 feet.....	.35	....	....

Privet, California (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*). Of upright growth, rapid. Foliage of lighter green than the Amur. Popular for hedging purposes, as well as single specimen plants. Holds its foliage through to spring in mild winters, but a severe freeze will cause its leaves to drop.

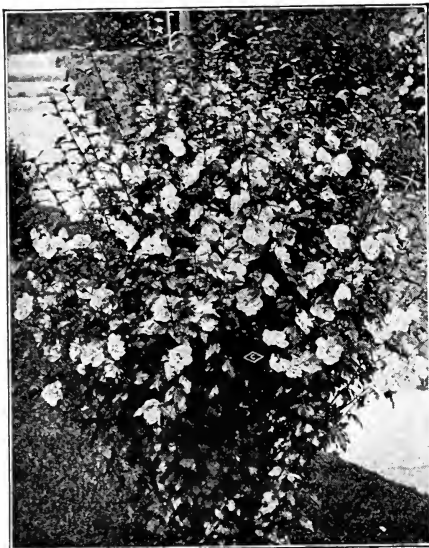
	Each	Doz.	100
1-year, 6 to 12 inches.....	\$0.10	\$0.75	\$ 4.00
1-year, 12 to 18 inches.....	.15	1.25	6.00
1-year, 2 to 3 feet.....	.20	2.00	9.00
2-year, 2 to 4 feet.....	.25	2.25	12.00

Lodense Privet. (*Ligustrum Nanum Compactum*). This is a dwarf and distinct form of Privet of extremely compact and low growing habit. The foliage is rich, dark green and of extreme hardness. It is particularly useful for low hedges and borders as it stands shearing very well and can be kept low and compact very easily.

	Each	Doz.	100
6 to 8 inch.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
8 to 12 inch.....	.40	4.00	30.00

Hardy Orange (*Citrus Trifoliata*). This has proven by test here one of the most beautiful and efficient hedges known. As tap roots go straight down, does not exhaust soil any great distance away. Has proven perfectly hardy at 15 degrees below zero. In spring is full of beautiful white flowers, and full of yellow fruit in fall. It is easily transplanted.

	100
3 to 4 inch seedlings.....	\$2.50
1 to 2 feet seedlings.....	3.00
2 to 3 feet seedlings.....	3.50
3 to 4 feet seedlings.....	4.00



ALTHEA

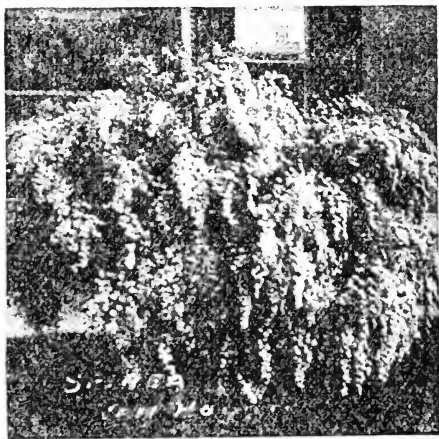
Described on Page 12



DEUTZIA

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These four flowering shrubs make an ideal selection. Three colors in Althea: white, pink and reddish lilac. Tall Deutzia is used for back-grounds, while the dwarf makes excellent borders. Philadelphus is fine for spring blooms, while Spirea Van Houttei or Bridal Wreath is the most beautiful white-blooming shrub.



SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI

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PHILADELPHUS

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